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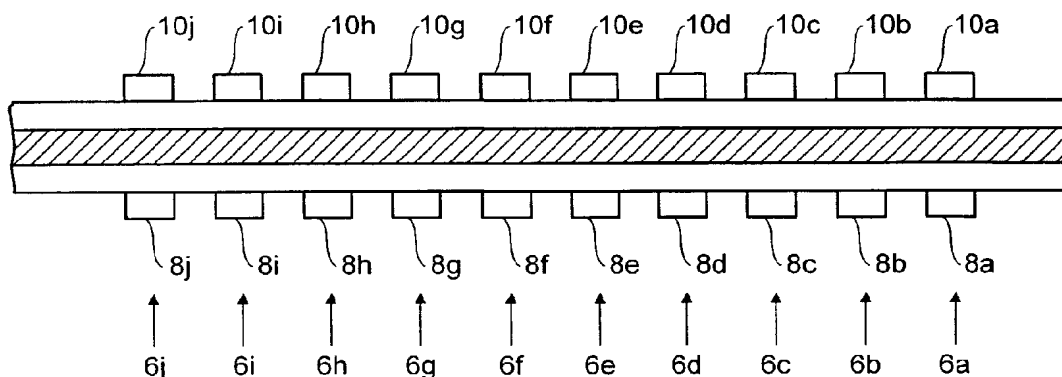
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(54) Title: DETECTION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: A microfabricated detection system, comprising: a substrate chip; a chamber defined by the substrate chip to which a fluid sample is in use delivered; and at least one detector comprising at least one light-emitting diode including an organic semiconductor element for emitting light into the chamber and at least one photocell including an organic semiconductor element for receiving light from the chamber.



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DETECTION SYSTEM

The present invention relates to an optical detection system.

5 The accurate determination of chemical and biological parameters has always been of central importance in science. Recently, however, a real need for rapid, on-line measurements at low concentrations has developed within such fields as chemical production, DNA analysis, drug discovery, pharmaceutical screening, medical diagnostics and environmental analysis [1].

10

In such fields, the analytes, whether small organic molecules or much larger biopolymers, are usually present as minor components. As a result, the discrimination of analytes from other components, which tend to interfere with the analyte detection, is usually the critical step in any analysis.

15

Chemical sensors have been developed which enable a direct analysis, transducing molecular information of a particular analyte into electronic information. Such sensors provide information in real time and at the exclusion of all other components. The analysis can be refined by incorporating a separation step prior to transduction, which
20 separation lessens the selectivity requirements in detection and improves sensitivity.

25

Total (chemical) analysis systems (TASs) have been developed which provide all of the stages of a complete analysis in an integrated and automated manner. These stages include sampling, pre-treatment, chemical reactions, analytical separations, analyte
25 detection, product isolation and data analysis. Such TASs have enabled enhancements in on-line analysis, but have a number of significant drawbacks. These include slow sample transport, high reagent consumption, and the need to fabricate interfaces between each of the system components.

30

More recently, miniaturised total (chemical) analysis systems (μ -TASs) have been developed [2] which exhibit improved analytical performance by virtue of the reduced size. Typically, a μ -TAS is a microfabricated device which is fabricated using

conventional micromachining technologies, for example, photolithography, etching, thin-film deposition and bonding, where channels, reactors, filters, injectors and detectors are created on planar glass, silicon or polymeric substrates. Enhancements in performance have been shown experimentally and theoretically [3]. Notably,
5 miniaturisation of flow manifolds leads to reduced reagent consumption, greater separation efficiencies and reduced analysis times.

In μ -TASs, for example, in capillary electrophoresis (CE) chips, injection volumes typically range between 10^{-14} and 10^{-10} dm³. At a diagnostically relevant target
10 concentration of 1 nanomolar, these volumes include only from about 10 to 10^4 detectable molecules. High-sensitivity detection is thus a pre-requisite for performing microanalysis.

To date, small volume detection in analytical systems has generally involved optical
15 measurements. This is primarily because most planar chip devices are fabricated from glassy materials which are transparent in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum. The two most common techniques for optical detection are absorption and fluorescence.

20 Absorption techniques present a number of problems as the small volumes employed are not readily reconciled with the requirement for sufficiently long optical pathlengths. Solutions to the pathlength problem have been proposed [5-6]. However, any sensitivity gains are normally at the expense of component resolution, particularly when applied to detection in electrophoretic or chromatographic devices.

25 Fluorescence techniques have generally proved superior to absorption techniques. For example, laser-induced fluorescence measurements are capable of routinely detecting as few as 10^5 molecules, and recent developments in ultra-high sensitivity fluorescence detection have allowed single molecule detection on planar chip systems. However,
30 whilst fluorescence techniques are inherently sensitive, these techniques suffer from a number of limitations in terms of cost, portability and applicability.

Alternative techniques have been developed which allow for the detection of non-fluorescent molecules. These techniques include electrochemiluminescence [7], indirect fluorescence [8], and electrochemical and refractive index variation techniques [1, 9]. In addition, capillary electrophoresis microchips have been successfully coupled
5 with electrospray mass spectrometry (MS) [10].

Although these techniques separately provide for improvements in miniaturisation, cost and applicability, no single technique provides a miniaturised, high sensitivity detection system at low cost. A detection system possessing these characteristics, although not
10 essential for laboratory-based analysis, is a pre-requisite for developing portable μ -TASs capable of high-sensitivity measurements in point-of-care and in-the-field applications. Typical applications include environmental monitoring, clinical and medical diagnostics, industrial process control and forensic analysis.

15 It is thus an aim of the present invention to provide a microfabricated detection system which is of high sensitivity and has low detection limits. It is also an aim of the present invention to provide a detection system which is of low cost.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a microfabricated detection system,
20 comprising: a substrate chip; a chamber defined by the substrate chip to which a fluid sample is in use delivered; and at least one detector comprising at least one light-emitting diode including an organic semiconductor element for emitting light into the chamber and at least one photocell including an organic semiconductor element for receiving light from the chamber.

25

Preferably, the chamber has a depth of from about 10 to about 500 μm .

More preferably, the chamber has a depth of from about 50 to about 100 μm .

30 Preferably, the chamber has a width of from about 10 to about 100 μm .

More preferably, the chamber has a width of from about 10 to about 50 μm .

Preferably, the chamber has a depth-to-width aspect ratio of greater than 1.

More preferably, the chamber has a depth-to-width aspect ratio of at least about 10.

5

Preferably, the at least one photocell of at least one of the at least one detector faces into the depth of the chamber.

10 More preferably, the at least one photocell of each detector faces into the depth of the chamber.

Preferably, the at least one light-emitting diode and the at least one photocell of at least one of the at least one detector are in opposed relation.

15 More preferably, the at least one light-emitting diode and the at least one photocell of each detector are in opposed relation.

Preferably, the at least one light-emitting diode of at least one of the at least one detector is included in a microcavity.

20

More preferably, the at least one light-emitting diode of each detector is included in a microcavity.

25 Preferably, the at least one photocell of at least one of the at least one detector is configured to be wavelength selective.

More preferably, the at least one photocell of each detector is configured to be wavelength selective.

30 Preferably, the at least one photocell of at least one of the at least one detector includes a filter upstream of the organic semiconductor element thereof.

More preferably, the at least one photodiode of each detector includes a filter upstream of the organic semiconductor element thereof.

In one embodiment the or each filter is a notch filter.

5

Preferably, at least one of the at least one detector includes a plurality of photodiodes, with the organic semiconductor elements of the photodiodes having different absorption spectra and providing a differential response in colour space.

10 More preferably, each detector includes a plurality of photodiodes.

In one embodiment the or each detector includes three photodiodes.

Preferably, the at least one light-emitting diode of at least one of the at least one
15 detector is a multi-layered structure deposited on a surface of the substrate chip.

More preferably, the at least one light-emitting diode of each detector is a multi-layered structure deposited on a surface of the substrate chip.

20 Preferably, the at least one photodiode of at least one of the at least one detector is a multi-layered structure deposited on a surface of the substrate chip.

More preferably, the at least one photodiode of each detector is a multi-layered structure deposited on a surface of the substrate chip.

25

Preferably, the detection system comprises a plurality of spaced detectors.

Preferably, the spacing of the detectors is less than about 500 μm .

30 More preferably, the detectors are uniformly spaced.

Preferably, the chamber is a flow channel.

In one embodiment the detectors are spaced along the flow channel.

Preferably, the detection system comprises a drive unit for driving the or each light-emitting diode to emit light.

More preferably, the drive unit is configured to drive the or each light-emitting diode in a pulsed mode to emit light of a high instantaneous brightness.

Yet more preferably, the drive unit is configured to drive the or each light-emitting diode to emit light having an instantaneous brightness of at least about 10^7 cdm^{-2} .

Preferably, the detection system further comprises a detection unit for receiving signals from the or each photocell.

15

In preferred embodiments the juxtaposition of the light-emitting diodes and the light-receiving photocells to the substrate chip ensures that emission/collection losses are minimised. Simple calculations as set out in the attached Appendix indicate that analyte concentrations of down to at least 10^{-8} mol dm^{-3} should be readily detectable, with lower detection limits being attainable with the use of low-noise techniques, such as phase-sensitive detection.

The detection system also advantageously enables detection simultaneously and independently at a large number of closely-spaced locations along a flow path. Such multi-point detection at points spaced at typically less than 500 μm provides the spatial resolution for particularly useful analysis. Such resolution is not possible using conventional detectors, such as photomultiplier tubes (PMTs), as the sheer physical size of those detectors renders those detectors unsuitable for on-plane detection.

Furthermore, the detection system advantageously requires only minuscule amounts of sample, is rapid in action, non-invasive, selective and highly efficient, and has a low unit cost. The present invention finds particular application in the general

clinical/biological fields by virtue of the ability to perform standard analyses in a superior fashion to conventional instrumentation, offering dramatically reduced analysis times and allowing rapid point-of-care diagnosis.

- 5 A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described hereinbelow by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 schematically illustrates a microfabricated detection system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

10

Figure 2 illustrates one of the detectors of the detection system of Figure 1.

- The detection system comprises a substrate chip 2, in this embodiment a planar chip, which includes a channel 4 through which a fluid, as a liquid or a gas, for analysis is directed, and a plurality of detectors 6a-j disposed to the substrate chip 2 in spaced relation along the length of the channel 4. In this embodiment the spacing of the detectors 6a-j is less than about 500 μm . This detection system is referred to as a polymeric detection system.
- 15

- 20 The detectors 6a-j, in this embodiment each configured to be selective to a particular wavelength, comprise a light-emitting diode 8a-j (LED) and a light-receiving photocell 10a-j disposed in opposed relation to the opposed surfaces of the substrate chip 2.

- In this embodiment the substrate chip 2 is formed of one or both of a glass or plastics material, such as polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS), with the channel 4 being typically formed by reactive ion etching. In preferred embodiments the channel 4 has a depth of from about 10 to about 500 μm , preferably from about 50 to about 100 μm , and a width of from about 10 to about 100 μm , preferably from about 10 to about 50 μm . For low concentration analytes, and a given flow rate, increased sensitivity of detection can be provided by providing the channel 4 with a high depth-to-width aspect ratio. In preferred embodiments the channel 4 has a depth-to-width aspect ratio of at least about 10.
- 25
- 30

As illustrated in Figure 2, the light-emitting diodes 8a-j and the photocells 10a-j of the detectors 6a-j are multi-layered structures, in this embodiment semiconducting polymer (SP) structures fabricated in a known manner by the sequential deposition of polymer and electrode materials [11]. The light-emitting diodes 8a-j and the photocells 10a-j each comprise at least one organic semiconductor layer 12, in this embodiment a semiconducting polymer layer, sandwiched between a substantially transparent anode layer 14, in this embodiment of indium tin-oxide (ITO), and a cathode layer 16, in this embodiment a metal. In preferred embodiments the one or more semiconductor layers 12 can be blends of semiconducting polymers.

In preferred embodiments the semiconducting polymers are soluble polymers and the semiconductor layers 12 are fabricated by a printing technique, preferably ink-jet printing. In this way, the light-emitting diodes 8a-j and the photocells 10a-j of the detectors 6a-j can be located precisely along the channel 4. Furthermore, complex patterns are achievable using ink-jet printing techniques, thereby allowing the deposition of intricate arrays of the detectors 6a-j at sub-millimetre scale with high precision. This technique is ideally suited to the low-cost demands of disposable applications. Also, owing to the layer-by-layer fabrication of the light-emitting diodes 8a-j and the photocells 10a-j, the detection system can be integrated with existing microfabricated systems.

The operation of each of the light-emitting diodes 8a-j is such that, when a sufficiently high potential difference is applied thereacross, electrons and holes are injected from the respective ones of the anode and cathode layers 14, 16 and re-combine in the semiconductor layer 12 to form excitons, which excitons subsequently relax to the ground state with the emission of photons. The operation of each of the photocells 10a-j is essentially the converse of that of the light-emitting diodes 8a-j, where the absorption of photons by the semiconductor layer 12 creates excitons which subsequently dissociate to form unbound electrons and holes; with the separated charges drifting under the influence of the internal electric field towards the respective ones of the anode and cathode layers 14, 16 and to an external circuit.

In one configuration for fluorescent analysis, when a fluorescent analyte, such as a chromophore, passes through the channel 4, the fluorescent analyte absorbs photons emitted by the respective light-emitting diodes 8a-j and subsequently re-emits
5 fluorescence photons, which fluorescence photons are detected by the respective photocells 10a-j.

In another configuration for phosphorescent analysis, when a phosphorescent analyte passes through the channel 4, the phosphorescent analyte absorbs photons emitted by
10 the respective light-emitting diodes 8a-j and subsequently re-emits phosphorescence photons, which phosphorescence photons are detected by the respective photocells 10a-j.

In a further configuration for absorption analysis, where a sufficiently large optical path
15 length is provided between the light-emitting diodes 8a-j and the photocells 10a-j of each of the detectors 6a-j, when an absorptive analyte passes through the channel 4, the absorptive analyte absorbs photons emitted by the respective light-emitting diodes 8a-j, which absorption is detected as a reduction in the transmission of photons from the respective light-emitting diodes 8a-j as detected by the respective photocells 10a-j.

20

In one mode of analysis, the analyte concentrations are measured at each of the detectors 6a-j simultaneously.

In another mode of analysis, a Shah Convolution Fourier Transform (SCOFT) detection
25 is utilised [15]. In SCOFT, the emission intensities from moving analyte plugs are measured by the detectors 6a-j at uniformly spaced locations along the channel 4. Since, in most separation techniques, for example, capillary electrophoresis and high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), analyte plugs move at constant speed, the emission intensities at each detector 6a-j can be summed electronically to yield a time-
30 dependent signal of fixed frequency. The frequency of the signal is determined uniquely by the mobility of the analyte and thus may be used as a means of analyte

identification. For multi-component systems, additional components will be present in the frequency domain, again at locations determined uniquely by the mobilities.

In a further mode of analysis, the emission intensity is measured at each of the detectors 6a-j independently, and wavelet analysis, which ensures near-optimal localisation in real and reciprocal space [16], is employed to process the data. In this way, and unlike SCOFT detection, spatial information is preserved, increasing the information content and allowing the determination of variations in, for example, electrophoretic mobility with distance.

10

Finally, it will be understood that the present invention has been described in its preferred embodiment and can be modified in many different ways without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

15 In one modification, the light-emitting diodes 8a-j can each be included in a microcavity to provide excitation sources having improved spectral properties. Organic semiconductors, in particular semiconducting polymers, typically have broad emission properties, while, for the purposes of optical detection, a narrow excitation source is desirable. By including each of the light-emitting diodes 8a-j in a microcavity of
20 appropriate optical pathlength, the excitation light from each of the light-emitting diodes 8a-j has enhanced mono-chromaticity. Such cavities may be fabricated by the alternate thermal deposition of materials with sharply differing refractive indices to form simple low-cost Bragg reflectors [14].

25 In another modification, where appropriate, notch filters can be provided directly in front of each of the photocells 10a-j selectively to filter out photons transmitted directly from the light-emitting diodes 8a-j, which excitation photons would otherwise mask the less-intense fluorescence or phosphorescence photons.

30 In a further modification, phase-sensitive lock-in techniques can be employed to discriminate between excitation photons transmitted directly from the light-emitting

diodes 8a-j and the less-intense emission photons from a phosphorescent analyte. With this configuration, the use of filters, for example, notch filters, is optional.

5 In a yet further modification, each of the detectors 6a-j includes a plurality, in this embodiment three, of adjacent photocells 10a-j having semiconductor layers 12 formed of materials with well-separated absorption spectra. The differential response of the plurality of photocells 10a-j allows a 'colour', or, more accurately, a two-dimensional co-ordinate in colour space (as defined by the Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage [17]), to be assigned to the emitting analyte, providing a simple and effective means of
10 identification. This planar detection arrangement can be contrasted with conventional optical spectrometers, where a diffraction/reflection grating or prism is normally used to disperse the light which would then be scanned over a fixed point-detector or imaged onto an array of detectors to extract spectral information.

15 In a still further modification, the light-emitting diodes 8a-j with appropriate heat sinking are operated under relatively low duty-cycle pulsed operation, which pulsed operation allows the development of high instantaneous brightnesses, typically brightnesses of the order of 10^7 cd/m² [18]. The high instantaneous changes in the photoluminescence, together with the use of low-noise phase-sensitive detection
20 techniques, for example, lock-in amplification, enable optical detection at particularly low concentrations. In a preferred embodiment the light-emitting diodes 8a-j are driven by a square-wave voltage source. In this regard, it is expected that the enclosure of the light-emitting diodes 8a-j in microcavities, together with the use of pulsed driving voltages, will provide for the fabrication of microarrays of closely-spaced laser diodes.

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Appendix: estimating the sensitivity of polymer detection systems

An estimate of the system sensitivity may be obtained from:

$$j_{DET} = \alpha d \sigma Q_{DET} Q_{PL} Q_{EL} N_T j_{LED}$$

where: j_{DET} is the current density of the photocell 10a-j

α is the collection efficiency of the photocell 10a-j

d is the spacing of the light-emitting diode 8a-j and the photocell 10a-j

σ is the absorption cross section of the chromophore under study

Q_{DET} , Q_{PL} , and Q_{EL} are the quantum efficiencies of the photocell 10a-j, the chromophore in solution and the light-emitting diode 8a-j

N_T is the density of the chromophore

j_{LED} is the current density in the light-emitting diode 8a-j

Typical parameters for the detection system are $\alpha = 0.1$, $d = 10^{-5}$ m, $\sigma = 10^{-18}$ m², $Q_{DET} = 0.1$, $Q_{PL} = 0.1$, $Q_{EL} = 0.01$ and $j_{LED} = 10^3$ Am⁻², which yields $j_{DET} = 10^{-25} N_T$.

Therefore, since the dark current in polymer photocells is typically 10^{-6} Am⁻² or less, chromophore densities in excess of about 10^{19} m⁻³ ($\approx 10^{-8}$ mol dm⁻³) should in principle be detected using the detection system with a simple two-point dc measurement using an electrometer.

In fact, the above calculation is rather pessimistic. State-of-the-art LEDs have quantum efficiencies of about 0.1, and photocell efficiencies in excess of unity are common under an applied reverse bias. A relatively poor collection efficiency has also been assumed for the photocell 10a-j. Further, a low current density through the light-emitting diode 8a-j has been assumed. In practice, steady-state current densities in existing LEDs are typically ten times higher. Moreover, the light-emitting diode 8a-j when used in pulsed operation can give instantaneous brightnesses of at least 10^7 cdm⁻².

CLAIMS

1. A microfabricated detection system, comprising:
a substrate chip;
a chamber defined by the substrate chip to which a fluid sample is in use
5 delivered; and
at least one detector comprising at least one light-emitting diode including an
organic semiconductor element for emitting light into the chamber and at least
one photocell including an organic semiconductor element for receiving light
from the chamber.
10
2. The detection system of claim 1, wherein the chamber has a depth of from about
10 to about 500 μm .
3. The detection system of claim 2, wherein the chamber has a depth of from about
15 50 to about 100 μm .
4. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the chamber has a width of
from about 10 to about 100 μm .
- 20 5. The detection system of claim 4, wherein the chamber has a width of from about
10 to about 50 μm .
6. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the chamber has a depth-to-
width aspect ratio of greater than 1.
25
7. The detection system of claim 6, wherein the chamber has a depth-to-width aspect
ratio of at least about 10.
8. The detection system of claim 6 or 7, wherein the at least one photocell of at least
30 one of the at least one detector faces into the depth of the chamber.

9. The detection system of claim 8, wherein the at least one photodiode of each detector faces into the depth of the chamber.
10. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 9, wherein the at least one light-emitting diode and the at least one photodiode of at least one of the at least one detector are in opposed relation.
11. The detection system of claim 10, wherein the at least one light-emitting diode and the at least one photodiode of each detector are in opposed relation.
12. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 11, wherein the at least one light-emitting diode of at least one of the at least one detector is included in a microcavity.
13. The detection system of claim 12, wherein the at least one light-emitting diode of each detector is included in a microcavity.
14. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 13, wherein the at least one photodiode of at least one of the at least one detector is configured to be wavelength selective.
15. The detection system of claim 14, wherein the at least one photodiode of each detector is configured to be wavelength selective.
16. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 15, wherein the at least one photodiode of at least one of the at least one detector includes a filter upstream of the organic semiconductor element thereof.
17. The detection system of claim 16, wherein the at least one photodiode of each detector includes a filter upstream of the organic semiconductor element thereof.
18. The detection system of claim 16 or 17, wherein the or each filter is a notch filter.

19. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 18, wherein at least one of the least one detector includes a plurality of photocells, with the organic semiconductor elements of the photocells having different absorption spectra and providing a differential response in colour space.
- 5 20. The detection system of claim 19, wherein each detector includes a plurality of photocells.
21. The detection system of claim 19 or 20, wherein the or each detector includes
10 three photocells.
22. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 21, wherein the at least one light-emitting diode of at least one of the at least one detector is a multi-layered structure deposited on a surface of the substrate chip.
- 15 23. The detection system of claim 22, wherein the at least one light-emitting diode of each detector is a multi-layered structure deposited on a surface of the substrate chip.
- 20 24. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 23, wherein the at least one photocell of at least one of the at least one detector is a multi-layered structure deposited on a surface of the substrate chip.
- 25 25. The detection system of claim 24, wherein the at least one photocell of each detector is a multi-layered structure deposited on a surface of the substrate chip.
26. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 25, comprising a plurality of spaced detectors.
- 30 27. The detection system of claim 26, wherein the spacing of the detectors is less than about 500 μm .

28. The detection system of claim 26 or 27, wherein the detectors are uniformly spaced.
29. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 28, wherein the chamber is a flow
5 channel.
30. The detection system of claim 29 when appendant upon any of claims 26 to 28, wherein the detectors are spaced along the flow channel.
- 10 31. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 30, further comprising a drive unit for driving the or each light-emitting diode to emit light.
32. The detection system of claim 31, wherein the drive unit is configured to drive the or each light-emitting diode in a pulsed mode to emit light of a high instantaneous
15 brightness.
33. The detection system of claim 32, wherein the drive unit is configured to drive the or each light-emitting diode to emit light having an instantaneous brightness of at least about 10^7 cdm⁻².
20
34. The detection system of any of claims 1 to 33, further comprising a detection unit for receiving signals from the or each photocell.

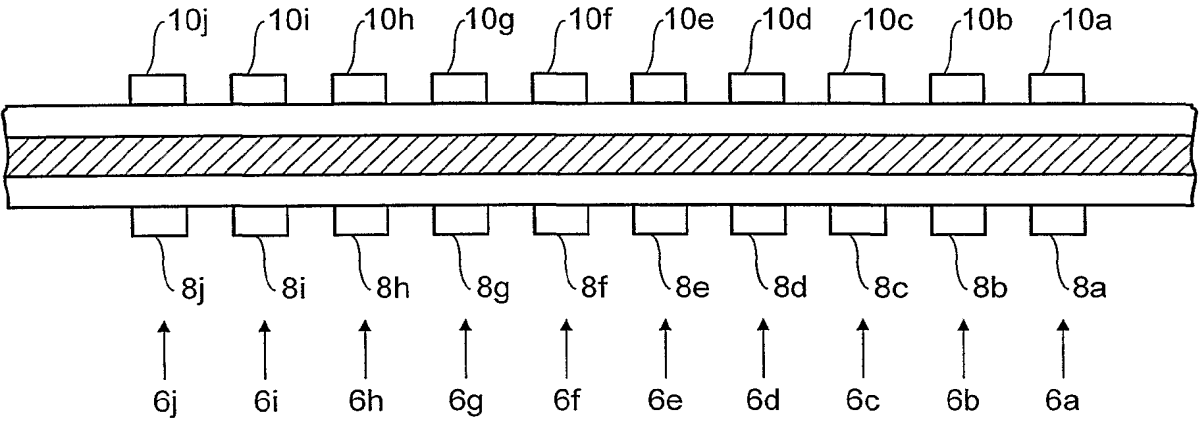


FIG. 1

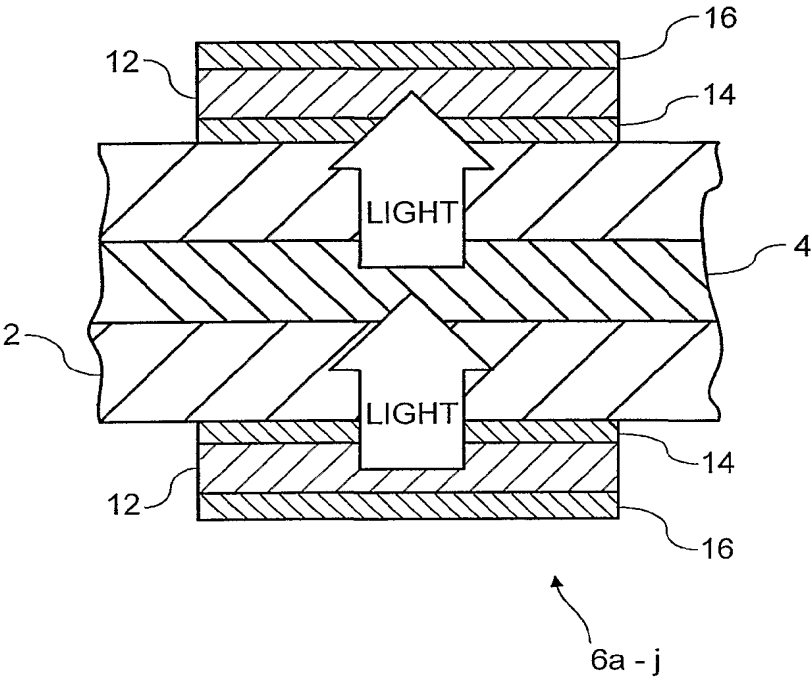


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intel Application No
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G01N21/03 B81B1/00 B01J19/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>WO 00 05166 A (CANHAM LEIGH TREVOR ;REEVES CHRISTOPHER LESLIE (GB); SECR DEFENCE) 3 February 2000 (2000-02-03) page 2, line 5 - line 6 page 2 page 24, last paragraph -page 25, paragraph 1 page 30, last paragraph page 34 -page 35; figures 7-9 --- -/-</p>	<p>1-11, 14-34</p>

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 February 2002

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intel Application No
PCT/GB 01/04521

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	FRIEND R H ET AL: "Electroluminescence in conjugated polymers" NATURE, 14 JAN. 1999, MACMILLAN MAGAZINES, UK, vol. 397, no. 6715, pages 121-128, XP002189335 ISSN: 0028-0836 page 121, left-hand column, paragraph 3 page 123, right-hand column, last paragraph page 127, left-hand column, last paragraph ---	1-11, 14-34
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T	J.SHINAR (AMES LABORATORY): "Monolithic Organic Light Emitting Devices (OLEDs)/Optical Chemical Sensors and Sensor Arrays" INTERNET ARTICLE, 'Online! XP002189336 Retrieved from the Internet: <URL:www.cmp.ameslab.gov/highlights/shinar.html> 'retrieved on 2002-02-01! the whole document -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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PCT/GB 01/04521

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